Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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By the "Out West" Printing and Publishing Co.

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"Special Notices," 15 cents per line; 10 cents per line to persons advertising in the regular advertising columns.

ALL LEGAL NOTICES MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH WHEN SENT IN

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. CLUTTER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

COLORADO SPRINGS,

OFFICE AT THE DRUG STORE.

Hours, 10 to 4 P. M.

C. R. BISSELL, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office over D. J. Martin's Dry Goods Store.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Residence in Rustic House, on Weber Street.

To be found either at Office or Residence.

Dr. T. A. BENSOW,

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

Office and Residence,

Cor. Nevada Avenue and Huerfano Street,

Late ... Baker & Holzman's Block.

J. M. DAVIDSON. WILLIAM HARRISON.

DAVIDSON & HARRISON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Over Drug Store COLORADO SPRINGS

W. B. SHERMAN,

Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

County Surveyor of El Paso County.

Office with Mark Fraser & ...

E. HUNT,

ARCHITECT and BUILDER.

Plans Furnished and Work Superintended, or Estimates given and Work Guaranteed.

Office—Wanless' Block, Tejon Street, first floor.

... [illegible]

JOSEPH DOZIER,

CONTRACTOR,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE,

Estimates made and Material furnished in either Brick, Stone, or Wood. Jobbing of all kinds attended to.

J. D. RAYMOND,

Contractor, Carpenter, and Builder

Shop, Pike's Peak Avenue,

Special attention given to Plain and Fancy Fencing. Hot Bed Sash made to order on short notice. Contracts taken and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Paylor & Courter,

BRICK & STONE MASONS,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

CONTRACTS TAKEN & WORK GUARANTEED.

J. W. HURST,

Stone Mason and Cutter,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

CONTRACTS TAKEN. MATERIAL FURNISHED.

Satisfactory Proof of First Class Work.

MEAT MARKETS.

M. E. FREEMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

All Kinds of Meat & Game

Delivered to any part of Country.

People's Market.

W. S. WHITE, Proprietor,

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, NEAR TEJON STREET,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Fresh Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Veal, daily. All kinds of Game in Season. Goods delivered free of charge.

PECK & MOORE

HAVE OPENED A

New Meat Market

ON HUERFANO STREET,

Meat of all kinds, Butter, Vegetables, and everything pertaining to a First-Class Market for sale, as low as the lowest, for Cash.

T. H. BURNHAM. J. B. DONAVAN.

BURNHAM & DONAVAN,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

City Drug Store,

HUERFANO AND TEJON STS.,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Wholesale and Retail Departments.

DEALERS IN

Pure and Select Drugs,

CHEMICALS,

Dye Stuffs, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, etc. Pure Liquors for Medical and Sacramental purposes only. The finest brands of Cigars constantly on hand. A Choice kind of ...

BANKS.

THE

PEOPLE'S BANK,

Colorado Springs, Colo.

JAS. McFERRAN, President. WM. LEWIS BROSIUS, Cashier.

Buys bonds, bills, and notes, County and City Warrants, Gold and Silver Coin, loans money, buys and sells exchange. Collections made and promptly remitted, and, in short, is doing a General Banking Business. The public patronage is solicited.

W. S. JACKSON, Cashier. JAMES H. BARLOW, Asst. Cashier.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. JACKSON. C. H. WHITE.

J. S. WOLFE. A. J. GOODRICH.

Deposits received subject to check without notice.
Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement.
Commercial paper discounted.
Gold, Silver, and Exchange bought and sold.
Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
Money loaned for customers on Real Estate, or other securities at favorable rates.
Collections made on all accessible points.
County and Town warrants bought and sold.

GEO. H. STEWART, President. WM. B. YOUNG, Cashier.

The First National Bank

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

TRANSACTS

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Draws drafts direct upon London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, and other European cities.

Buys and sells Exchange, Gold, and Gold Dust.

Collects Coupons, Notes, Drafts, Accounts, Etc., in all accessible places.

We pledge to our depositors Liberal Advances and Discounts.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. H. Stewart, A. A. McGovney,
J. ... Martin, A. Sutton,
J. A. McIntire, W. ... Bowman,
Wm. B. Young.

New York Correspondent,
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, New York.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

COLORADO SPRINGS HOTEL,

AND RESTAURANT,

I. L. FREDENDALL, Proprietor,

HOURS FOR MEALS:

MEALS TO ORDER . . . . . from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m.

TABLE D'HOTE . . . . . 12 to 2 o'clock.

Rooms 50 cents to $1 50 per day.

BROMLEY HOUSE,

D. B. BROMLEY, Prop.,

CASCADE AVE., COLORADO SPRINGS.

Board and Lodging at the Lowest Living Rate.

AMERICAN HOUSE!

J. R. PARKER, Prop'r.

Corner Huerfano Street and Cascade Avenue, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Pleasant Location, New Brick Building, New Furniture.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL,

G. A. WILCOX, Proprietor,

FOUNTAIN, COL.

Entirely refitted and refurnished. Everything new.

Comfortable Home for Tourists and Invalids.

THE

MANITOU MANSIONS

Close to the SODA and IRON SPRINGS, at Manitou,

On the line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, five miles from Colorado Springs.

Containing sixty Furnished Apartments, single and in suites, besides ample Parlor Accommodation, both public and private, Piano in parlor, etc. Billiard Parlor in restaurant adjoining hotel.

Winter Arrangements as Follows:

ROOMS, INCLUDING BOARD.

FOR ONE PERSON . $ 2.00 per day. 12.00 per week. 45.00 per month.

Special arrangements made in this house for the comfort of Winter Visitors and Invalids. The house is located in a position almost exempt from winds, being under the shelter of the foot-hills. It is well and comfortably built, thoroughly warmed, and free from draughts. The best coal in Colorado is used, Canon City Coal, and the parlors are heated from cheerful, low, grate fires. Everything in the house is new and clean. Telegraph in the house.

The Scenery in the neighborhood is varied and delightful.

Ponies and Carriages with careful drivers can be obtained at a moment's notice from the Livery Stables close by the Mansions.

Parties desiring to engage rooms should write or telegraph to

Mrs. K. A. GARSTIN, Proprietress.

TALCOTT'S BAZAAR.

TALCOTT'S BAZAAR,

UNION BLOCK,

Cor. Tejon Street and Pike's Peak Avenue,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

LADIES',

GENTLEMEN'S,

AND CHILDREN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

Including all the latest Styles of Ladies' Ready-Made Suits, Trimmed Hats, Ties, Scarfs, Ruches, Sash Ribbons, Nets, Buckles, etc., and a full line of Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, and Gloves.

FANCY GOODS,

Including Chromos, Engravings, Picture-Frames, Vases, Brackets, Toilet Sets, Cutlery, Stationery, Initial Note Paper, Pocket Books, etc.

Gold, Plated, and Jet Jewelry, Necklaces, ETC.,

LATEST NOVELTIES

FROM THE EAST.

J. W. TALCOTT, Prop'r.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

... [illegible]

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS,

WOULD LIKE TO SAY TO YOU, THAT IN THE LINE OF

Boots and Shoes,

Rubber Boots,

Arctic, Alaska & Rubber Overshoes

Wool, Buffalo-Lined, and

Beaver Boots,

Toilet and other Slippers, Etc.,

INCLUDING ALL THE USUAL ACCESSORIES OF A WELL APPOINTED

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

You can always as ... find

A Large, Well Selected Stock

AT LOW PRICES,

At his Store, as at any Boot and Shoe Store in the Territory or States.

In Buying at STANDART'S You can Absolutely Rely on the Following Things:

First.—You can find the Newest Styles.

Second.—You can Buy at the Lowest Price.

Third.—You can rely upon Representations of Quality.

Fourth.—You can be sure all Guarantees will be Honored.

Fifth.—You can Bet that he don't get fooled with rif-raff, and don't try to fool others.

Call and see for yourselves that this Advertisement is no Humbug.

REAL ESTATE.

E. HUNT,

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Office—Wanless Block, Tejon Street, First Floor.

Choice Business Lots and Residences for Sale.

A good Business-Stand in Colorado Springs, with a paying business, to trade for Stock or Sheep.

Parrish's

Addition

ACROSS THE MONUMENT.

Map of PARRISH'S ADDITION now ready for examination, and lots for sale by Wm. W. Parrish, Tejon street, Colorado Springs. Business houses in this Addition will receive the trade of South Park and the Mountains. There are also splendid locations for residences.

WM. W. PARRISH,

At CUTHBERT & CLAPP'S Real Estate Agency, Colorado Springs.

REMARKABLE

That, with Prime Wheat at 2½, the Best grade of Flour made in the Territory—we mean

Rough and Ready XXXX,

Should be sold for

$4.25, at G. H. SWEET'S.

MILLINERY

DRESS-MAKING,

AND

STATIONERY.

Having just received a fresh invoice of very desirable goods from the East, I am now prepared to show a handsome line of Hats, consisting of Felts, Velvets, and Straws, together with French Flowers, Fancy Birds and Feathers, Jet Ornaments, Feathers, Flowers, Etc.

I have now a full line of Dress-patterns and am prepared to cut and make dresses at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Stationery at very low prices.

Mrs. E. J. ARNOLD,

Cor. Tejon and Kiowa Sts., Colorado Springs.

AN OLD STORY TOLD OVER.

The wooden and common peer must have noticed and admired the large yaller handbills, which not only air gems of art in themselves, but they trooth'fully set fourth the attractions of my show—a show, let me here observe, that contains many livin' wild animals, every one of which has got a beautiful Nora.

The handbills is scatterin' New York, & I announce I repair to git some on 'um.

&, being here, I too doth issue a Address to the public on matters and things.

Since I last meyandered these streets, I have bin all over the Pacific Slopes and Utah. I cum back now, with my virtoo unimpaired, but I've got to git some new clothes.

Many changes has taken place even durin' my short absents, and some on 'um is So um to contemplate. The house in Warveck street, where I used to board, is bein' torn down. That house, which was rendered memorable by my livin' into it, is "parsin' away! parsin' away!" But some of the timbers will be made into canes, which will be sold to my admirers at the low price of one dollar each. This is changes going on continerly. In the New World it is war—in the Old World Empires is totterin' and Dysentaries is crumblin'. These canes is cheap at a dollar.

Sammy Booth, Duane street, sculps my handbills, and he's an artist. He sucked in Rome—state of New York.

I'm here to read the proof sheets of my handbills, as fast as they're sculpt. You have to watch these 'ere printers pretty close, or they are jest as apt to spell a wurd wrong as anyhow.

But I have time to look round sum, and how do I find things? I return to the Atlantic States after a absence of ten months and what State do I find the country in? Why, I don't know what State I find it in. Suffice it to say that I do not find it in the State of New Jersey.

Them who think that a cane made from the timbers of the house I once boarded in is essential to their happiness should not delay about sendin' the money right on for one—price one dollar each.

My reported capture by the North American savages of Utah led my wide circle of friends and creditors to think that I had gone to earthly things, and was an angel, playing on a golden harp. Hence my arrival at home was unexpected.

It was late in the evening when I reached my home. I knocked a healthy knock on the door thereof.

A nightcap thrusted itself out of the front chamber window. (It was my Betsy's nightcap.) And a vois said:

"Who is it?"

"It is a man," I answered, in a gruff vois.

"I don't believe it!" she said.

"Then come down and see me," I replied.

Then, resuming my nat'ral vois, I said:

"It's your own A. W., Betsy! Sweet lady, wake! Ever of thou!"

"Oh," she said, "it's you, is it?" The old girl was glad to see me.

In the mornin' I found that my family were engaged in entertainin' an artis from Philadelphy, who was there paintin' some startlin' water-falls and mountains, and I more'n suspected he had a hankerin' for my oldest dauter.

"Mr. Skimmerhorn, father," said my dauter.

"Glad to see you, sir," I replied in a hospittle vois. "Glad to see you."

"He is an artist, father," said my dauter.

"A white tist?"

"An artist—a painter."

"And glazier?" I asked. "Air you a painter and glazier, eh?"

My dauter and wife was mad, but I couldn't help it. I felt in a comical mood.

"It is a wonder to me, sir," said the artist, "considering what a widespread reputation you have, that some of our Eastern managers do not secure you."

"It's a wonder to me," said my wife, "that somebody don't secure him with a chain!"

Last Sunday I heard old Parson Batkins preach, and the good old man preaches well, too, though his prayers was rather lengthy. The editor of *The Bugle*, who was with me, said that his prayer would make fifteen squares solid nonpareil.

As our friend, the editor of *The Bugle*, says, we don't think nothing more to think about now.

ARTEMUS WARD.

A TOUGH BEAR STORY.

A correspondent at Duncan's Mill, Sonoma County, California, writes:

The following rather tough bear story was told in my hearing by an old settler in Russian River Valley. I give it as I got it:

"You talk about bears! Why, when I first come to Rooshan River bears was plentier than cattle is now, and they was a little bit the smartest bears that I or anybody else ever seen. Why, do you know, there was a neighbor of mine had a fine lot of hogs. In the Fall, when the corn begun to git ripe, the bears would come into the field and make awful work among the corn. They was jest literly cleanin' it out, and the hogs was a disappearin', too, and the old feller couldn't find where the bears had hid any of the hogs, and he was clean beat out. At last, when all of his hogs had disappeared, he thought it was about time to investigate. So he started out.

"After huntin' around for some time, he found a trail leadin' off from the corn-field in the direction of a patch of timber about three miles away. He followed the trail, and when he got to the timber, he discovered his hogs nicely inclosed in a corral, and the bears was a packin' the corn out there and feedin' to the hogs, fattenin' them for their own eatin' for their Winter meat."—*Harper's Drawer.*

Mlle. Albani, the new prima donna, has been singing to large and delighted audiences in New York during the past week. She is a little Canadian by birth; but she insists on being an American at heart, and says she wants to be known as an Albanian. Her real name is La Jeunesse, and her father was a French music teacher. Early in his career, says the story, La Jeunesse ran away with a beautiful and wealthy Canadian lady. The parents of the latter refused to see the runaways forever after; but when they heard of the talents of their daughter they offered to take the girl and educate her. The ... Miss remarked, however, that she preferred the course forced upon her mother, and accordingly has never met her grandparents or any of their family. We believe these pretty stories are inseparable from all prima donnas; and, certainly, this one, so far as the young lady is concerned, is good enough and reasonable enough to be true. And she is pretty, of course; and, as far as the world knows, has not yet selected a partner for the future. So, young gentlemen, here is another fine chance to get crazy.

THE BARBAROUS EPOCH.

Now, our country is not only a very large one, but, compared to its vast territorial extent, it contains a very small population. If we go on increasing at the present rate, so that a century hence we number four or five hundred millions, our country will be hardly more crowded than China is to-day. Or, if our whole population were now to be brought east of Niagara Falls, and confined on the south by the Potomac, we should still have as much elbow room as they have in France. Political economists can show the effects of this high ratio of land to inhabitants, in increasing wages, raising the interest of money, and stimulating production. We are thus living amid circumstances which are goading the industrial activity characteristic of the last two centuries, and notably of the English race, into an almost feverish energy. The vast extent of our unwrought territory is constantly draining fresh life from our older districts, to aid in the establishment of new frontier communities of a somewhat lower or less highly organized type. And these younger communities, rapidly springing up, are constantly striving to take on the higher structure,—to become as highly civilized and to enjoy as many of the prerogatives of civilization as the rest. All this calls forth an enormous quantity of activity, and causes American life to assume the aspect of a life-and-death struggle for mastery over the material forces of that part of the earth's surface upon which it thrives.

It is thus that we are traversing what may properly be called the *barbarous* epoch of our history,—the epoch at which the predominant intellectual activity is employed in achievements which are mainly of a material character. Military barbarism, or the inability of communities to live together without frequent warfare, has been nearly out-grown by the whole Western world. Private wars, long since made everywhere illegal, have nearly ceased; and public wars, once continual, have become infrequent. But industrial barbarism, by which I mean the inability of a community to direct a portion of its time to purposes of spiritual life, after providing for its physical maintenance,—this kind of barbarism the modern world has by no means outgrown. To-day, the great work of life is to live; while the amount of labor consumed in living has throughout the present century been rapidly increasing. Nearly the whole of this American community toils from youth to old age in merely procuring the means for satisfying the transient wants of life. Our time and energies, our spirit and buoyancy, are quite used up in what is called "getting on."

Wealth—or at least what would until lately have been called wealth—has become essential to comfort; while the opportunities for acquiring it have in recent times been immensely multiplied. To get money is, therefore, the chief end of life in our time and country. "Success in life" has become synonymous with "becoming wealthy." A man who is successful in what he undertakes is a man who makes his employment pay him in money. Our normal type of character is that of the shrewd, circumspect business man; as in the Middle Ages it was that of the hardy warrior. And as, in those days when fighting was a constant necessity, and when the only honorable way for a gentleman of high rank to make money was by freebooting, fighting came to be regarded as an end desirable in itself; so in these days the mere effort to accumulate has become a source of enjoyment rather than a means to it. The same truth is to be witnessed in aberrant types of character. The infatuated speculator and the close-fisted millionaire are our substitutes for the medieval berserker—the man who loved the excitement of a contest so well that he would make war on his neighbor, just to keep his hand in. In like manner, while such crimes as murder and violent robbery have diminished in frequency during the last century, on the other hand such crimes as embezzlement, gambling in stocks, adulteration of goods, and using of false weights and measures, have probably increased. Dick Turpin were now to be brought back to life, he would find the New York Custom-house a more congenial and profitable working-place than the king's highway.

The result of this universal quest for money is that we are always in a hurry. Our lives pass by in a whirl. It is all labor and no fruition. We work till we are weary; we carry our work home with us; it haunts our evenings, and disturbs our sleep as well as our digestion. Our minds are so burdened with it that our conversation, when serious, can dwell upon little else. If we step into a railway-car, or the smoking room of an hotel, or any other place where a dozen or two of men are gathered together, we shall hear them talking of stocks, of investments, of commercial paper, as if there were really nothing in this universe worth thinking of, save only the interchange of dollars and commodities. So constant and unremitted is our forced application, that our minds are dwarfed for everything except the prosecution of the one universal pursuit. —*"Athenian and American Life," by John Fiske, in Atlantic Monthly.*

MAMMOTH CAVE—A SCENE IN THE STAR CHAMBER.

The "Ball-Room" is a mighty chamber, admirably fitted for the dance, with even a rocky gallery, in which an orchestra has, from time to time, been placed, when gay parties from Louisville and other neighboring cities have engaged in festivities with music and torches. A short distance beyond looms up a huge mass of rock known as the Giant's Coffin. Passing the deserted chamber, the "Wooden Bowl Cave," where oxide of iron and lime are sprinkled on the floor, and crossing the "Bridge of Sighs," we came at last to the "Star Chamber."

Here our guide had prepared a genuine surprise for us. Mysteriously commanding us to be seated in a dark corner, he suddenly seized the lights, and, saying that he would return to find us on the morrow, withdrew. We heard his sonorous voice echoing along the galleries as he hurried back over the pathway, and, while we were yet wondering what was the object of this sudden manœuver, we saw above us twinkling stars, and seemed to catch a glimpse of the blue sky from which we had thought ourselves shut out by the solid rock. Indeed, so strange was the illusion, that we fancied we could feel the fresh air blowing upon us, and, for a few moments, imagined that the guide had conveyed us by some round-about way to the mouth of the cave, and then had hastily left us, that he might enjoy our surprise. But presently we heard his voice, confessing the cheat which he had practised upon us. The dark ceiling of the Star Chamber is covered with a myriad sparkling incrustations which resemble the stars, and the artful guide, by a careful display of his lamps and the use of Bengal lights, had produced a magical effect. The ceiling, which was not more than forty feet from our heads, had seemed remote as the heavens. It was like the early dawn, when the stars seem no longer to belong to the sky, and when they are gradually fading away. The guide, in the distance, imitated to perfection the crowing of the morning cock, and then burst into loud laughter as, removing the lamps, he took away with them the deceit, and returned to us. —*Edward King; Scribner's for December.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S COURTSHIP.

At a ball given by President Napoleon at the Elysee, some nights before the coup d'etat, Mlle. Eugenie met her future emperor and husband. The manner of meeting was somewhat romantic. Louis Napoleon did not care much for the tush of ball rooms, and he had chosen a propitious moment to escape with his friend, Edward Ney, the Duke of La Moskowa, into the Elysee gardens, when he suddenly came upon a radiant, laughing girl, who was tying up her hair alone opposite a glass in the conservatory. Her hair had come down during a waltz, and the crowd was too great to admit of her reaching the ladies' dressing-room; so she had glided in here, hoping to be unobserved. Louis Napoleon, seeing her in this strait, gallantly gave her his arm, and led her round by the private apartments to the dressing room in question, and from this time there was a mutual regard between the President and the fair stranger. During the following twelve months, Madame de Montijo and her daughter were invited guests at the Presidential residences—Fontainebleau, Compiegne, St. Cloud—and it escaped nobody that the Prince paid Mlle. Eugenie an inordinate amount of attention. No one supposed, however, that these attentions could end in a marriage, for the President, having performed his coup d'etat, was on the point of becoming Emperor, and it was no secret that his ambassador at Munich was trying to arrange a match for him with a Princess of Bavaria. The King of Bavaria refused to give away his relative to a Prince whom he styled an "adventurer," and then it was that Louis Napoleon, much mortified at heart, resolved not to expose himself to further rebuffs in courting royal Princesses. Possibly Madame de Montijo had been waiting her opportunity; for, two days after the news of the Bavarian snub had been bruited, she begged a private interview of the Prince, and told him that, as his attentions to her daughter were beginning to excite comment, she had the intention of leaving France. This was at St. Cloud, where the mother and daughter were both staying. The Prince asked Madame de Montijo to tarry one day more, for he might have something to say to her, and he employed those twenty-four hours in acquainting his ministers with his intention to marry Mlle. Eugenie. The news fell upon them like a shock. Nothing of this kind had been apprehended by any one, and Count de Morny, M. de Persigny, and Edward Ney earnestly implored the Prince not to contract such a mesalliance. The communication was made to the cabinet on the twenty-first of November. On the second of December the Prince was proclaimed Emperor, on the second of January the coming marriage was officially notified to the French people, and on the thirtieth of January it was solemnized at Notre Dame. *Springfield Republican.*

TRIFLES.

Don't send money by postal cards.

"Gilty," "guiltey," "gitey," and "gilty," were a Rochester verdict.

"Sezer" is the way the Dubuque *Herald* spells Cæsar. Neat, but not gaudy.

It is proposed to substitute for the extract "old rak," the more expressive one of "old Virginian."

Eggs and butter are generally, but erroneously, regarded as perishable articles, for they gain in strength as they grow old.

The great difference between Byron and Burns in early youth was that one was a Harrow boy and the other was a ploughboy.

If a man really wants to find out who is his friends, let him go to sea. The first rough weather will generally enable him to ascertain it.

In the olden time they counted seven wise men. Now, take men at their own price, and you won't find half that number of fools.

California boasts its possession of more than a hundred slumbering volcanoes, any or all of which may resume operations at short notice.

Formula of divorce used by a negro justice in Desha County, Arkansas: "As I jined you, so I must you sunder. So go, you niggers. You go!"

A St. John, N. B., dry-goods clerk sold a box standing in front of the door for forty cents, supposing it to be empty. It contained $300 worth of furs. He will sell no more boxes from that store.

A farmer in Indiana pays his boy ten cents a quart for potato bugs, and the boy says if next year is as good as this he will be able to buy the old man out.

A contemporary prescribes as a certain means to remove dandruff: "Go out on the plains and insult the Indians." It is also a speedy method of raising a head of hair.

A New York boy traveling out West asked a ferryman whether any persons were ever lost in the river. "Oh, no," was the reply, "we always find them next day."

The Shah of Persia won't introduce street-cars "because they would be allowing the poor to ride as well as the rich." A struggling young man has no chance in Persia.

A red-nosed gentleman asked a wit whether he believed in spirits. "Ay, sir," replied he, looking him full in the face, "I see too much evidence before me to doubt it."

When a young man goes to see his girl of an evening, and repairs to a cabinet-maker's the next morning, to have a broken chair mended, we have got our opinion of him.

An English girl laughs at the idea that a woman cannot live comfortably with her mother-in-law, and advertises for some good-looking young fellow to give her a chance to try the experiment.

An Aberdeen clergyman, advocating corporal punishment for children, said:—"The child, when once started in the course of evil conduct, is like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes the switch to get it off."

A philosopher of China and a pig tailed gentleman says:—"Good breeding is nothing more than the art of knowing how to wait patiently until our turn comes. A little child won't do this, and a little pig cannot."

The captain of a certain British frigate, a man of undaunted bravery, had a natural antipathy to a cat. A sailor who, for some misconduct, had been ordered a flogging, saved his back by presenting to his captain the following petition:

> "By your honor's command
> A culprit I stand—
> An example to all the ship's crew;
> I am pinioned and stript
> And condemned to be whipt;
> And if I am flogged, 'tis my due.
>
> "A cat, I am told,
> In abhorrence you hold;
> Your honor's aversion is mine;
> ... a cat with one tail
> ... your stout heart to ...
> O, save me from one that has nine!"

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

Official Paper of El Paso County.

DECEMBER 5, 1874.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high-toned a character as you would do from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A cross on the wrapper of the GAZETTE signifies that the subscription has expired, and that the paper will be stopped. Those who wish to be continued are requested to renew their subscriptions as soon as they see the cross.

SPECIAL ELECTION,

DECEMBER 12, 1874.

PROHIBITION OR LICENCE.

FOR PROHIBITION.

Why for Prohibition?

Because we believe that the prohibition of Public Drinking-places is a simple and a necessary act of self-defense on the part of the Community, and because we regard self-preservation to be as much a right and a duty of the Community as it is of the individual.

There are many who think that Prohibition is proper, and even imperative, as a *philanthropic* act on the part of the Community. But we shall not now discuss whether it is the duty or the right of the public to take any legislative action to save men, their wives and their children, from the degradation, the pauperism, the misery, which drunkenness brings upon them. It may be that the Community should stand by with folded arms, and see its members ruined in body and soul, transformed into paupers, criminals, or lunatics, and their families dragged down to beggary, without putting forth a finger to save them. For are not men their own masters, and would it not be persecution to usurp our neighbors' rights? Nay, it may be that the Community should *encourage* the manufacture of drunkards, if it can gain revenue thereby. For is not this a world and a time when money must be made, no matter what are the consequences?

But as to the right of the Community, as to the duty of the Community, to protect *itself*, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. If the sale of liquor results in loss or injury to the Community, what clearer right, what plainer duty, can there be for the Community than to crush it out.

Now, who doubts that liquor-selling is a loss and an injury to any Community? Who doubts that it would be a special loss and injury to this Community? If any of the advocates of licence do, let them say so?

Take the direct money loss. It is said that one of the saloons in Colorado Springs has netted $4,000 a month. Where has that large amount come from? *Out of the pockets of our merchants.* We doubt whether there is a business man in Town who could not turn to his ledger and put his finger on debts owing to him by men who have squandered their money with the liquor-seller. Such debts may not aggregate a vast amount, but let our merchants ask themselves, in addition, how much more business they would have done had that $4,000 a month nett profit (which must represent some $10,000 a month gross receipts) been spent with them instead of with the Whiskey seller.

Take the loss of service. How many hundreds of days' labor are lost to the Community through a single saloon? How many men are transformed from industrious workers into lazy loafers in the course of a few years? Have we not seen this already, in our own short experience as a Community? Have we not seen men of promise, men of ability,—men who might have done our Town good service every year of their lives—gradually degraded and destroyed for every useful purpose? Can we not see the process going on now? Can we not name men, whose labor of body or of brain might be worth thousands of dollars a year to this Community, who are "going to the dogs" as fast as Time can take them?

Take the loss of security. Is it not a fact that property and person are far less safe through the effects of liquor-selling than otherwise they would be? Where are nine out of ten of the blackguards, the thieves, the men of violence, the murderers, found and fashioned? Is it not in the saloons? Who are they who threaten and bully, and swagger and swear, when the citizens meet to discuss this liquor question; who were they they who said the Town should be burnt down if the Liquor traffic were interfered with? Not the Temperance men. We say, that to-day neither property nor person is as safe in Colorado Springs as they would be if there were not a drinking place in the Town.

Take the loss of political purity. Where does every corrupt, self-seeking politician get his support? From the frequenters of the saloons. He packs meetings with them, he carries elections with them, he rides into office upon their shoulders; then, he waxes fat at the public cost. Let a Community tolerate grog-shops, and the time soon and surely comes—as it has done in so many places in the land—when honest, decent men are forced, for very shame, to keep out of politics, when the control of public affairs is yielded up to the unprincipled and corrupt; and when the Community must shoulder burdens which are intolerable to be borne.

Take the taxation which results from the Liquor-selling, and which every tax-payer has to help to pay:—the cost of policemen, of courts, of gaols, of poor-houses, of lunatic asylums, and so forth, and consider how much of this burden, which honest, sober men have to bear, is caused by the Liquor-seller? Is it one-half?

These are some of the losses which result to every Community from the toleration of Drinking-places; there are others which Colorado Springs must suffer if her people decide for the Licensing of Saloons.

Colorado Springs has had a growth and prosperity which have been little less than marvelous. And much of these it owes to the Temperance Principles on which it was founded. True, those principles have been violated by men who have set at defiance the will of the people and the provisions of the Law; but, imperfectly as they have been carried out, they have attracted hither a population which, but for them, would never have come, and they have resulted in a progress and prosperity which, but for them, would never have been attained. If we relinquish those principles, we shall relinquish the greatest attraction which we have possessed. In place of people of energy, industry, and intelligence coming here, we may look for people of low tastes, of lazy habits, of besotted intellects. And the result must be, inevitably, a loss of our good name, a check to our prosperity, a decline in the value of our property. Grant licence, and we venture the assertion that there will not be a property holder in the place who will not be much the poorer for it within three years from now.

Are we to submit to these various losses, because a couple of liquor-sellers have thus far succeeded in defying the Law and the people, and because, at last, they have got one of our Town Trustees (actuated by ambition for place and power,) to take up their cause? Shall the community submit to be thus robbed and injured?

Of course, the liquor-sellers will say, Yes.

Of course, the Politician, who thinks only of his own advancement, and believes that that can only come from the *habitues* of the Saloons, will say, Yes.

Of course, the loafers who hang round the bar-rooms, and who have not a cent's worth of interest in the Town, will say, Yes.

But the people who own property in the Town, who have a stake of any kind in its welfare, who have the taxes to pay and the public burdens to bear, will, be foolish indeed, if they do not emphatically say, No.

THE RANGE.

SQUIRREL CREEK, EL PASO COUNTY,
November 26, 1874.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

SIR:—In the issue of your valuable paper of the 21st inst., appears the following, the latter paragraph being, as I take it, your editorial comment.

"The Greeley *Tribune*, noting the fact that a large number of sheep are being taken into the northern part of the Territory, anticipates trouble there between the cattle-men and the sheep-men, similar to that which has been so sadly experienced in Southern Colorado. The *Tribune* says—as we said a week or two ago—there is only one way out of the difficulty and this is in the stock-men becoming owners of the land.

"If the matter were fully and fairly represented to Congress, a law could doubtless be obtained, which would make this possible, the price of Government land, where it is fit only for grazing purposes, being reduced to, say, ten cents an acre. There is a subject which it would be well for our Stock Growers' and Wool Growers' Associations to take hold of and 'put through.'"

I know that your columns are open to a fair and frank discussion of all topics of a general interest to the Territory, and the questions suggested by the above are, at this time, of the greatest importance not only to the stock-men as a class, but to all who have at heart the progress and development of Colorado.

There are two proposed solutions to the social differences between the cattle and sheep-men, which you will hear upon every hand, the first of which is much discussed and more or less approved by the average cattle man at the round-ups.

It is this: That, by legislation, certain counties or districts be set apart for cattle, and certain others for sheep, and that sheep be prohibited from the cattle districts, and *vice versa.*

I simply state this first proposed solution, and pass to the second proposition, which is the one you advocate, viz: the sale by the Government, at a minimum price, of the entire Stock Range, included in the public domain of Colorado.

Now, there are several objections to this proposition which seem to me insuperable.

First, The stock men, who are settling up the range, and developing the resources of the Territory, perhaps to a greater extent than any other class of its citizens, are but beginners in a new country, and of limited means, but are, as a rule, to make the necessary improvements upon their ranches, and are not prepared to purchase the range. It would not only be manifestly unjust to them, after securing their water, and their ranges controlled by their water, establishing their ranches, and investing their capital in stock, to have their ranges practically taken from them, by such a sale of it by the Government, and have it pass into the hands of capitalists and speculators, which, after years of observation and experience as a stock-man out upon the Range, I venture to predict would be the result in nine cases out of ten, in the event of such sale, and which would be in the greatest degree prejudicial to the settlement and development of the Territory at large. In order to secure even a show of common justice under such sale, the rights of the occupants of the Range should be guarded, by allowing them to purchase said range at the proposed minimum price, within a reasonable time, and the allowance of time should be long, after occupancy and settlement, and only permitting sale to other parties after their failure to so purchase.

Again, in view of the alleged abuses of the pre-emption law—a law unobjectionable in itself—which almost led to its repeal at the last session of Congress, and the repeal of which is now most earnestly recommended in the late official report from the General Land Office at Washington, it is a most beyond question that said law will be repealed by the coming session of Congress, and that, too, solely because it is believed that a misappropriation of the public domain is the result of the practical operation of said law. The people believe that the public domain is theirs, and that it ought to be held in sacred trust for the *bona fide* settler, and are wrought up to a wonderful sensitiveness as to what shall become of what is left of it.

It would, indeed, be a very hardy Congressman, who, in view of the present temper of the people and the public press, would propose a sale of the stock range of Colorado Territory, comprising as it does nine-tenths of the public domain of the Territory, and having locked up within it a basis of future wealth upon which an empire might be founded.

Therefore, in my opinion, said proposition is not only manifestly unjust, but as a Territorial measure, to the greatest degree impolitic, and absolutely impracticable.

Now, let me state a third solution of the difficulty, I will not say between the cattle-men and sheep-men, but in the way of the quiet enjoyment of the public domain.

The difficulty, in fact, is not simply between cattle and sheep men, but extends to all occupants of the public domain, and cattle-men are intruding upon each other, and neighboring sheep-men are continually at logger-heads about the division of range.

The third proposition proposes to cover the whole ground of difficulty, and apply a fundamental principle to the division or distribution of the public domain, which shall not derogate the rights of the General Government, shall not wound the sensitiveness of the people of the whole country, and shall ensure justice and equity between all parties interested, and in the simplest and most practical manner.

It is this: that Congress, by appropriate legislation, shall recognize the fact that the water controls the range, and shall declare that each owner or other legal *bona fide* occupant of living permanent water, of sufficient quantity, and available for stock purposes, is entitled to the sole use of the adjacent public domain in all directions, for grazing purposes, to a point half way to the next water of like character and occupied in like manner.

This, with a proviso that cattle and horses not close herded, shall be allowed to range at will upon the public domain, and a clause for a liberal construction, settles the question.

Under such legislation by Congress, there is not an occupant of water for stock purposes in Colorado who cannot practically and definitely ascertain the exact boundaries of his range.

By it each stock man is secured in the possession of his legitimate and rightful range, there is no parting with, or disposition adverse to the interests of the whole people, of any part of the public domain; there is no interference with the homestead or pre-emption acts or any other legislation by Congress, and this is a practical end to all disputes upon the right to range, and no sane man can or will object to every one occupying his own in his own way.

Of course the boundary-lines of a range might not describe a square or a circle, and there may be many acute angles, but were disposed neighbors could easily remedy this by an agreed line, mutually satisfactory, and, in case of difference, a surveyor and a neighbor representing each party could easily settle upon a mean line which would do substantial justice to each. A stake or stone at each half-way point, or a ploughed furrow between ranges, would sufficiently indicate limits to prevent anything but wilful trespassing.

If anyone thinks this will not practically work, I need only refer him to the action of the English Government in Australia, where an agent of the Government superintends the leasing of the sheep runs, and where the boundaries are only indicated by a stone, a tree, rock, or some other natural object, and the fact that there the system has worked well and without objection for a series of years.

In the case of well disposed persons I can see no possible trouble in the matter, and trespassers must be brought to feel the pains and penalties of the law.

Even if the range were sold at a minimum price, as you suggest, passing in parcels of a hundred thousand or millions of acres, or in less quantities, to individuals and corporations, still there must be some such division of the range as here suggested, as certainly no one will hold that it is practicable to fence the stock-range of Colorado.

There will be two classes of earnest objectors to the proposition for an equitable and just distribution of the public domain, as above suggested. The one, those ranchmen who have been so unfortunate as to secure water commanding but a small range, and who propose to make up their deficiency by trespassing upon their neighbors; and the other, the capitalists and speculators who see in the prospective sale at a minimum price, of say 10 cents per acre, of the stock-range of Colorado, a splendid and safe field for investment.

In urging "out through" this matter, it might be passed upon by the various Stock Associations and Granges of the Territory, and thus a fair expression of public opinion be had.

Hasty action is to be deprecated. A matter of such importance should challenge the most searching investigation and thorough discussion. If favorably considered, doubtless our Delegate in Congress could secure the proper legislation in furtherance of the proposed object, and thus there would "be an end of strife" in Colorado.

J. M. GIVENS.

COLORADO SPRINGS,
Dec. 1, 1874.

P. S.—To-day, at their regular meeting, resolutions covering the above proposition were unanimously adopted by the El Paso County Wool Growers' Association.

J. M. G.

It may be flattering, but it can do no real good, to an ass to call him a lion.

Some of the boarders at the Bromley House have been there so long that they think they must have acquired a voting qualification. If they haven't done so, they intend to get it before they leave.

A young lady asked us the other day why she was too smart to be a railway conductor. We gave it up. "Because," she said, "I always leave my train behind me."

Mr. Mall is drilling a Chorus for a repetition of the Cantata of Esther, which will be given next Thursday evening.

Isn't it strange that nearly everybody who leaves Colorado Springs, manages ere long to find his way back again?—Not so strange, after all, when we come to think about it.

The Board of Registration have registered over 450 names, and probably another hundred will yet be put upon the list. What population does this betoken?

Christmas presents are already in order, and some of our young ladies are rejoicing. One of them received, the other day, a handsome watch and chain, brooch and ear-rings, and—last, but not least,—an engagement-ring from her "ideal." Another has just become possessed of a nice residence lot, which will come in very handy some day. Still another is touching the keys of a fine Chickering piano, which she says that her *grandmother* has just given her. "Grandmother," by the way, is a capital pet name for a young gentleman who is "head over ears," and we hope that it will be more generally adopted.

Bishop Spalding is expected to return to Denver at Christmas.

We are waiting anxiously for "More anon."

Anonymous Circulars are poor arguments. The public never think much of men who fire from ambush.

Sheriff Willoughby, of Arapahoe County, went south on Wednesday, with four prisoners for Cañon City.

At the Monthly Meeting of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association, on Wednesday last, the sum of $574 was available for loan. This amount was taken at $100.75 premium, or a little over 50 2-3 per cent.

Mr. Matt France has left with us a sample of coal from his 10-foot vein, which is three miles south-east of the Wilson workings. This coal is being delivered for $5.50 per ton, and Mr. E. Copley has been appointed agent for its sale. We shall report, hereafter, as to its quality.

One of our citizens could not think what ailed his wife for the past few days, but, when he read "Circular No. 1," it was all clear to him—the parsons had been firing the feminine heart, and raiding the Town.

Now we are to have another newspaper—to be devoted to the interests of the Whiskey-sellers and the Democrats. We don't know who is to find the money, but Judge McFerran will furnish the brains.

It is expected that Eli Perkins and the King of the Cannibal Islands will visit Denver during the coming week. The name of the latter is Kalakaua and his home is Hawaii.

"The Churches, the Bar-rooms, and the Beer-halls," is the classification which the *News* makes of the public institutions of Denver.

Somebody please tell us what "the germ of manhood" is. The dictionaries are quite silent on the subject, and we are on thorns to know.

Dr. Mayer-Marix has brought suit against Dr. Miller, of Denver, for libel, putting his damages at $20,000. The declaration charges Dr. Miller with writing a letter to some of the good people of Colorado Springs, warning them not to put too much confidence in Dr. Marix's Sanitarium project.

A number of our citizens assembled on the west side of the Monument a day or two ago, to witness a shooting match between some of our crack shots. There were nine competitors, and eleven turkeys were shot for; distance, 200 yards. The following was the result: Andrews, 3; Stockbridge, 2; Bridge, 1; John Kershaw, 3; Rennie, 1; Sherman, 1; Foote, 0; Newman, 0; M. W. Score, 0.

The monthly meeting of the El Paso County Building and Loan Association will be held in Squire Weed's building on Pike's Peak Avenue, on Monday evening next, when the fourth series of stock will be opened.

If you have not registered, and want to vote for Prohibition at the Election next Saturday, take care that you are registered at the Lafont House to-day. It will be the last opportunity.

There is a Merchant in Town—a member of the new Board of Registration—who has ordered his advertisement out of both the local papers, because they advocate Prohibition. Now, suppose these newspapers make a point of publishing some such paragraph as this once a week:—Most branches of business are well represented in Colorado Springs, but in one—the ——— business—we have but one establishment and no competition. Our people have taste enough to appreciate elegant articles, and money enough to buy them, and anyone who will bring a good stock of ——— to Colorado Springs may rely on abundant patronage.

We had the pleasure, on Thursday, of paying a visit to the studio of Mr. Walter Paris, and looking over some of his latest water-color drawings. The most striking among the number is an exceedingly fine picture of the Garden of the Gods and the Mountain Range, from the Mesa, whence is undoubtedly obtained the most magnificent view which this neighborhood affords. The picture exhibits Mr. Paris's artistic talent to better advantage than any which we have yet seen, and it must excite attention and admiration wherever it goes; it has been purchased, we understand, by Mr. R. S. Mason, of Philadelphia. Other views in the neighborhood—including views of Glen Eyrie, Monument Park, Bergen's Park, etc., are scarcely less striking. We also saw a series of sketches from Estes Park and the neighborhood of Black Cañon, made by Mr. Paris, while accompanying the Hayden Expedition. These are not only valuable in an artistic point of view, but are so faithful to Nature, and reproduce so exactly the peculiar formations which characterize the "hog-backs" at the foot of the Mountains, that they are well worthy of the attention of scientific men who may not have the opportunity of visiting the country. Professor Hayden, we believe, recognized this so thoroughly, that he requested Mr. Paris to send copies of the drawings to Washington. In addition to the Drawings, Mr. Paris showed us a large Chromo, which has been executed in England from one of the drawings which he made last year—The Gate of the Garden of the Gods. This makes an exceedingly fine picture, and we know of no better memento of Colorado Springs for visitors to take away with them, or for our citizens to send back to their old homes, than such a Chromo.

If this election turns out in favor of Licence, that will settle the matter, said an advocate of Licence the other day, but, if it turns out in favor of Prohibition, there will be another fuss.—Exactly so; the Liquor-men will be as ready to defy the majority of the people as they have always been; but the advocates of Prohibition, if they prove to have a majority, will not be trifled with.

As several of our young men want to know what the County Clerk charges for marriage certificates, we have been at the trouble to investigate the matter, and we find that it stands thus: If the young lady is perfectly willing, and pa and ma willing, the knot can be tied for the insignificant sum of seven dollars,—two to the County Clerk, and five to the minister. Therefore, go ahead, young men.

"Circular No. 1" re-iterates the statement, made in Judge McFerran's report, that a majority of the Board of Trustees are in favor of Licence. The people call for the ayes and nays:—Judge McFerran, aye; Major McAllister, nay; Dr. Sutherland, ———; Mr. White, ———; Mr. Wilson, ———. Gentlemen, it is due to yourselves to answer to your names.

Some of the papers in the northern part of the Territory have already earned about the fire at Gomer's Mill. Their version of the event is slightly inaccurate, as they say the mill was a flour mill, but when intelligence is carried so swiftly, mistakes may of course be looked for.

Gov. McCook's arrival in Washington is announced, and the *Star* of that city says that the object of his visit is understood to be to secure the appointment and removal of certain Government officials in Colorado, and to aid in the preparatory efforts to secure the admission of the Territory as a State.

When you write to your friends in the East, take care not to tell them what kind of weather we are having in Colorado, or, if you do, they will only be shocked to think how soon you have lost the truthfulness which formerly distinguished you. Consider whether, if you were East yourself—up to your knees in snow and shivering with the thermometer nearly down to zero,—you could believe anyone who wrote from Colorado, that, right under the snowy mountains, the weather was as bright and balmy as the early days of Summer.

There was a general Gaol-Delivery last Saturday night. When the Deputy-Constable went to the Calaboose about 7 o'clock, for the purpose of feeding the prisoners, he found the building empty, the inmates having all made their escape through a hole in the roof. Downing and his deputies at once set out in search of his missing wards, and on Sunday morning they discovered the whole party on Cheyenne Mountain, and brought them back to their old quarters. The prisoners are now ironed, and it is expected that they will not escape again.

"Temptation but develops the individual; without it we know not of what stuff we are made; it is but a test of virtue, and tends to develop the germ of manhood, and in its development makes us conscious of the strength that is within us." So says "Circular No. 1." Wherefore, let us have Grog-shops every other door, Gambling-hells at the street-corners, houses of Prostitution where our Churches now stand, and let us take our young people to these places and invite them to wickedness and vice. In this way shall we bring up a generation strong and sturdy for the right.

"Circular No. 1" accuses the GAZETTE of fraud and libel because it said Judge McFerran's proposed Ordinance required applicants for licence to be men of "good *moral* character." The GAZETTE humbly apologizes; that was the way it understood the matter, but it submits to the correction, and hastens to give publicity to the fact that Judge McFerran does *not* want applicants for licence to be men of "good *moral* character."

Lo, the poor Indian —whose untutored mind, lets him stalk on in front, his Squaw behind—is once more upon the streets. The big hunt is over, abundance of buffalo meat has been secured, about three hundred ponies have been captured from the Sioux, and everything is lovely. The Utes, it is said, will camp this side of the Range during the Winter, and we may, therefore expect much of their company. Thou who would'st trade with them, beware, for their eyes are always skinned, and thou canst not persuade them that two of the new ten-cent notes are worth more than a half-dollar. Moreover, wait; their buffalo-robes are now eight dollars each; in time thou mayest buy them for five.

"Let the drunkard know and feel that, instead of being looked upon by the community as a poor, misused, unfortunate victim, he is considered as a *criminal*; then, let him be treated as a criminal by fines, imprisonment, hard labor, etc."—These are not our words; they are the words of "Circular No. 1." So we are to send the drunkards to gaol, but the Liquor-seller—the man who makes the drunkards—is to be let alone; nay, he is to be licensed to carry on his traffic; he is to be authorized by law to manufacture criminals; he is to grow rich by filling men for the calaboose, and the tax-payers are to share in his profits.—There was once a time when the thief-trainer was thought to be worse than the thief, when the panderer was regarded as more abominable than the prostitute, when it was considered more disgrace to make a criminal than to be one. But we have fallen upon later days, and men have more wisdom now than their fathers had.

We wonder whether the author of "Circular No. 1" is foolish enough to think that he can destroy the influence of the ministers of religion by calling them "parsons."

It's bad enough to call a newspaper a neophyte; but to call it a "neophite"—with an i—is the unkindest cut of all. If our contemporary can survive that, it's made of tough stuff.

Ege was boasting about the quality of his coffins the other day, and said he was prepared to guarantee that the people who tried them once would never use any other.

Professor Dill's scholars are becoming so proficient that they have to salute each other in Spanish whenever they meet. Of course, they make mistakes now and then, but when one blunders the other doesn't know; so it is all right.

BUSINESS MENTION.

Mr. H. E. Freeman is again in the Meat Business, having bought out Mr. Thomas Howard. Mr. Freeman is too well known to our citizens to need recommendation. Mr. Howard is about to leave for California.

Mrs. Chappel has just put a large stock of Fancy Goods into Mrs. Gilner's Store, on Tejon Street, and invites our citizens to call and inspect it. They will find a large variety of tempting articles.

Many of our Merchants have already begun to stock up for the Holidays, and those of our citizens who have plenty of money to spare need have no difficulty in selecting Christmas presents for their friends.

Messrs. Hunter & Beall will shortly move their stock of Clothing into the new Brick Building on Huerfano Street, adjoining Savage & Florence's.

Messrs. Wilkes & Sweet have removed their Real Estate and Law office into the second story of Union Block.

Mr. Thomas Moore is now sole proprietor of the meat market on Huerfano Street, lately carried on by Peck & Moore.

Mr. A. D. Craigue has lately returned from the East with a large stock of Groceries, and intends to enlarge his wholesale business.

Burnham & Donavan have just had the interior of the City Drug Store freshened up with a coat of paint, and have re-arranged their stock, giving the whole a handsome appearance.

THE CHURCHES.

Unity Church Service at City Hall on Sunday evening. The Rev. Mr. Webster will speak on "The Ideal Church of Jesus."

The Concert of the Methodist Sunday School, on Sunday evening last, attracted the largest attendance which has yet been brought together by any of the series, and was unusually interesting. The principal feature in the Exercises was a recitation, entitled "The Seekers," by the members of the Young Ladies' Bible Class, the characters being represented by Mrs. Gilluley, Miss Kennedy, Miss Wolfe, Miss Dorr, Miss Straum, Miss Shields, Miss King, and Miss Hodgman, all of whom took their parts remarkably well. An entertainment of equal, or greater, interest may be anticipated on the last Sunday evening of the present month.

The Presbyterian Sabbath School will give a New Year's Eve Cantata in the City Hall. Subject: The Dying of the Old Year and Coronation of the New Year.

The ladies of the Episcopal Church are raising funds to furnish the Chancel.

The Festival at the Methodist Church on Thursday evening was a thorough success, the building being a most jammed with visitors, and everything passing off very pleasantly. Oysters, Popcorn, and Confectionery, in addition to the ordinary dishes of a first-class Supper, tempted the money from the pockets of those present at a lively rate, and we understand that about $100 was realized, which will be devoted to the purchase of Library Books for the Sunday School.

A number of books for the Library of the Episcopal Sunday School have just been received through Mr. Gerald De Coursey.

The Baptist Sunday School are about to make an addition of fifty dollars' worth of books to their Library. The School—like all the other Sunday Schools in the Town—is in a very flourishing condition, and numbers seventy scholars. Active preparations are being made for a Christmas Tree, which will be planted in the Church, and the fruit on which will be distributed on Christmas night.

The Unity Sociable, which took place in City Hall, last Wednesday evening, drew together, as usual, a large attendance, and a very pleasant evening was spent. Dancing was the chief feature of the Entertainment.

In connection with their Christmas Festival, for which great preparations are being made, the Methodist Sunday School will publish a newspaper, to be entitled "The Christmas Tree," which will contain a large amount of interesting information about the School, the Festival, and other kindred subjects. Its advertising columns will be open to our Merchants, who will do well to avail themselves of them.

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BUILDING AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

The work of improvement continues, and a stroll round the Town will serve to convince anyone that the days of rapid growth are not yet over. Among the improvements just completed or now in progress, the following may be noted:

The brick building on the corner of Cascade and Pike's Peak Avenues, the property of Miss Gilmer, is ready for the painters, and will be finished in about ten days. It is one of the most neat and substantial buildings in Town, a very appropriate improvement to the corner which it occupies. It is intended to be let out in rooms—single or in suites.

Mr. Sweet's brick building on Huerfano Street, adjoining Hamilton's Block, is also nearly ready for occupation. It has been built to correspond exactly with the Block it adjoins, and the three stores together make a handsome appearance.

The frame-work of the Unity Chapel, on Cascade Avenue is being rapidly put together, and no time will be lost in its construction. This will be the seventh place of worship in Colorado Springs, the list being as follows:—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist Church South, Unity. The total value of these Church Buildings is in the neighborhood of $25,000.

Passing almost to the other extreme in character, we have the new County Gaol, which is now nearly completed, and which will be one of the most complete and secure prisons in the Territory. Its cost will be about $8,000.

A large number of residences are in progress and we hear of several more on which work is to be begun in the course of the next few weeks.

Mr. Charles Walker, the Lumber Merchant, is building a fine house on Saguache Street, and intends shortly to bring his family here, and make this his permanent place of residence.

Mr. Alexander Clark is putting up a frame house on Weber Street.

Mr. Dave Moorhead is building a handsome two-story residence on Cucharas Street.

Mr. S. C. Foote is building a fine residence on the lower end of Tejon Street.

Mr. Irving Howbert has a residence on Platte Avenue nearly completed; Mr. A. J. Dowling also has a residence on Wahsatch Avenue nearly completed; also Mr. J. W. Gilluley on the north end of Tejon Street.

Mr. R. H. Buckingham is building a tasteful residence on Wahsatch Avenue.

Mr. E. J. Bartlett is making improvements on his residence on Weber Street. Mrs. Hurd is doing likewise.

Dr. Dickerson, who lives in the southern part of the County, has given out a contract for a handsome house in the eastern part of Town.

Cone Brothers are putting up a large two-story stone building on Cascade Avenue, which, we understand, will be devoted to sleeping-rooms in connection with the Eureka House.

Mr. Greenway is building a number of houses on Platte Avenue and Kiowa Street.

SAM. HARTSEL.

The Fairplay *Sentinel* gives the following account of one of the best-known and most successful Stockmen in this part of the Territory:—

In 1863, Mr. Sam. Hartsel squatted, or rather pre-empted the ranche he now occupies, some twenty-two miles from Fairplay. Mr. Hartsel saw at this early day the advantages of the South Park as a stock range and determined to avail himself of the privilege of taking up one of the finest ranges for stock in the Park. At that time there was not a ranchman in the county that would attempt to winter his stock in the South Park. When Winter came, or snow began to fall, stock, including horses and cattle, were driven into the foot-hills to winter, and the entire South Park was deemed fit only for a summer range. With that keen foresight so necessary for a successful stockman, Mr. Hartsel imported in 1863, a herd of high grade cattle from Missouri. This experiment the first Winter, '63 and '64, was a success in every particular, no loss occurring from inclement weather and but two or three calves by the wolves. This success, during a Winter of more than average severity, determined Mr. Hartsel, by the introduction of thorough-bred Short-Horn bulls, to bring his herd up to the highest state of perfection attainable by judicious breeding. The result exceeds his highest anticipations, and to-day, throughout the southern portion of Colorado, his herd is known to every stockman. His sales in thorough-bred calves net him yearly several thousand dollars. Without any special attempt at selection, this Fall, he sold from his herd, a lot of thirty odd three year-old steers, to Mr. Henry Freeman, that averaged 1,360 pounds. One four year-old weighed 1,840; another of same age, weighed 1,555. No care other than that afforded by the range has been taken of the cattle in question, and when it is considered that the altitude of the South Park averages over 8,000 feet above the sea, it will be readily seen that for summer and winter ranges for stock and dairy purposes, it cannot be surpassed.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS.

The Surveyor-General of the Territory has addressed the following, concerning the re-location of mining-claims, to T. H. Lowe, U. S. Mineral-Surveyor:

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
DENVER, October 5, 1874.

T. H. Lowe, U. S. Mineral-Surveyor;

SIR:—I call your attention to section 3, article 2, of an act of the Territorial Legislature of Colorado, pamphlet laws, page 185, as follows, viz:—The discoverer of a lode shall, within three months from the date of discovery, record the claim in the office of the recorder of the county in which such lode is situated, by a location certificate, which shall contain, 1, the name of the lode; 2, the name of the locator; 3, the date of location; 4, the number of feet in length claimed on each side of the discovery shaft; 5, the general course of the lode, as near as may be.

SEC. 4. Any location certificate of a lode claim, which shall not contain the name of the locator, the date of the location, the number of linear feet claimed on each side of the discovery shaft, the general course of the lode, and such description as shall identify the claim with reasonable certainty, shall be void.

Section 6 of the same act is also important, and should be carefully observed, as follows, viz: Surface boundaries shall be marked by six substantial posts, hewed, or marked on the side or sides which are in towards the claim, and sunk in the ground, to wit: one at each corner, and one in the centre of each side line. Where it is practically impossible, on account of the bed-rock or precipitous ground, to sink such posts, they may be placed in a pile of stone.

In fact, this whole act is important, as bearing upon the location of mines, and I recommend you to read and study it, to the end that you may carefully observe its provisions in all cases coming within the same.

The 13th section provides for the re-location of old claims, and since old records are, for the most part, defective, I consider it advisable that old claims should be re-located under this act. It is not absolutely required that they should be; but I think it altogether the best course to be pursued. In making re-locations under this act, the fact that they are such re-locations should be stated in the record of each claim. Respectfully, W. B. SEARIGHT,
Surveyor-General.

OUR INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

The *Homestead* says that the industrial interests of Colorado were never in a more prosperous or promising condition. Notwithstanding the closeness of the money-market, one of the results of the panic of 1873, prices have remained at the maximum; the demand for our products has been uniform, and the development of our resources has steadily and satisfactorily progressed. The yield of our farms, mines, and stock-ranches for 1874 will show a handsome increase over the preceding year; while the fact will be clearly demonstrated that a people's prosperity, based, as ours is, upon the products of the soil, the mines, and the cattle range, can never be undermined or destroyed by even the most severe of commercial crises.

The mining industry was never more active, or in a more healthy condition. Several new districts have been opened, and others are being prospected; old mines are being opened, and new ones developed; reduction works and stamp mills are being run to their full capacity, and ore shipments to Eastern and European markets for treatment are large and constantly increasing. The value of the gold and silver ores which will be produced this year will not be far from $6,000,000, an excess of at least $1,000,000 over 1873. The coal interest is assuming vast proportions, and is fast becoming a rank, as well as a certain, avenue to wealth.

The agricultural prospects of the Territory were never better assured. The Colorado farmer has a home market for everything he can raise, and at maximum prices. Six hundred miles of railway transportation, from the Missouri River to the Mountains, is a perpetual tariff in favor of the farm products of Colorado. The crops of the present year have been only slightly damaged by grasshoppers, whose ravages this season have been so destructive in Kansas, Nebraska, and other Missouri Valley States. Wheat and other grain, that was sown early, has been scarcely injured at all; late crops suffered some. The aggregate agricultural production will be a slight increase over last year; the yield per acre of different grains and vegetables varying but little from other seasons.

SAN JUAN, IN 1875.

The snow is fast falling in the Mountains, telling of Winter. The pioneer and the "tender foot" miner each know the meaning of "Winter in the Mountains," and hasten to the valleys, there to remain till Spring comes with its sunshine to melt the ice and snow, open the route to the mineral beds, and flood the fields for the farmer and stock-men.

We have recently been up in the Mountains, where we spent some ten days, during each hour of which period we were with returning miners, a large majority of whom we knew. After carefully studying and closely questioning we think we are prepared to tell the true status of the "San Juan" mining country and its future. And here we take occasion to say that the *Prospector* uses the term "San Juan" as including the Animas or Baker's Park region and the Summit district both.

Our opinion is that these sections have not yet been more than half prospected, if, indeed, they have been thus thoroughly examined. We are strongly of the opinion that the Animas country has not been half explored. We believe also that very many of the great number of lodes which have been located, in both districts, will prove of no value at all; that many have been located and specimens taken from other lodes have been exhibited as from these worthless veins for purposes of fraudulent speculation. These tricks are not unusual in mining-camps, and, therefore, argue nothing against the real worth of a country. The impostors can easily be detected, and no shrewd business man will be imposed on by them; they come like the Summer cloud, make a little noise, and pass away forever.

We believe further, that a large majority of the discovered lodes are valuable; a very large fraction of them *immensely* valuable. If, however, only one fiftieth part of them proves of great worth, this country will be even then the *richest* mineral land in the world. That a much larger proportion will so prove we have not the slightest doubt. If this be true, it is a matter of actual amazement—the wealth that lies in this section, discovered and undiscovered.

The season just past (1874) has been rich in discoveries and preparations for practical development of the country. More than a thousand lodes have been "staked," and upon a large majority of these the work required by law has been done. All the obstacles that heretofore lay in the way of travel, not only for packers and pedestrians, but for teams and heavy machinery, have been removed, and to-day there are works there in operation to continue all Winter, and not one reason why dozens of others should not go in in early Spring. Already one road has been completed to the forks of the Animas River—and ere the Spring-time comes another will be ready, and as good a road as any mountain-road in the West.

So far then all is well; there is only one thing lacking to make 1875 the year of plenty and practical development for this rich region. It is this, to assure *capital* that what we have written is true; to convince men of means that it is not a "wild-cat" job, but a stern truth. This once done, money will come by the million, and with its coming breaks the morning of Southern, and, in fact, all of, Colorado's prosperity and glory.

We say to property-owners, in our own and foreign lands, that our country is not a humbug; that all we have stated is sober truth; that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended here during the last six months, and that the purchasers know full well the real wealth of this region. They, of course, will not attempt to under rate its value, but they *do not trouble themselves yet awhile to promulgate the truth.* When they have secured enough and gorged themselves by purchases at the low figures for which the discoverers, by reason of their necessities, are compelled to sell—for prospectors are invariably poor men—they will then proclaim to the world the vastness of their wealth and possessions, and realize, either by developing the mines or selling them at an enormous advance, those colossal fortunes that marked the early days of the "oil-regions," or fill the deep pockets of Nevada's millionaires to-day.—*San Juan Prospector.*

ROUND ABOUT THE TERRITORY.

Coal is only three dollars per ton at Fort Collins.

Canon City is to have a new Presbyterian church building.

Work on the Colorado Central cut-off is progressing rapidly.

A "tiger" is the latest metropolitan institution in Canon City.

A dance-house in Trinidad has been closed by the probate judge.

It is considered respectable in Golden to loan money at three per cent. per month.

Denver is troubled with the chicken-pox and scarlet fever; also note-runners and ghosts.

The snow was reported six inches deep at Caribou last Friday at noon, and still falling.

The Georgetown *Miner* thinks the best chances for securing farms are offered in Middle Park.

"The Alleged Post-office Irregularities" is one of the scare-heads of the Denver papers just now.

There are one hundred and seventy-three post-offices in Colorado. Douglas County bears off the palm with 16.

E. J. Stanton is writing another Manual of Irrigation. This time, it is being published in the Longmont *Inter-Ocean.*

The Territorial papers are doing something in the way of "Trustees' Sales just now. We notice this, and only mention it as an item.

Major Bigney has returned from Chicago, where he has made arrangements for the publication of a life of Dick Wooten, the pioneer.

Dr. M. Mayer-Marix, of Denver, has been appointed professor of homeopathic theory and practice in the Medical College of Missouri.

According to the *Chronicle,* the Saguache Literary Association will definitely decide the question whether it be desirable to inaugurate female suffrage.

A Golden lawyer has just sued a washer-woman for a bill of sixty dollars, on account of legal advice. That old lady must have had a wonderful time with her customers.

Prof. Mallett, of the Territorial School of Mines, in an article on Middle Park coal, gives Colorado four classes of coal. He claims that anthracite coal is found in Lake County.

Gold connia is the name of a new town recently laid out in the Summit mining district, San Juan country. Already a hundred lots have been selected to be built on.

The *Sentinel* grows complimentary, and says, "There's just as much energy in the Town Board of Fairplay, as there is in a last year's "Bird's nest."

Dr. Mayer-Marix, of Denver, is suing Dr. Miller for a $20,000 character. The *Herald* says it's a good thing to have, if he can get it that way.

The Central *Register* says Gilpin County has this year produced 26,154,980 grains of gold, worth a little over 3½ cents to the grain, or $815,429.30 in the aggregate.

Three silver bars, coin value, $5,384.28, shipped East on the 27th of November, were the result of less than a week's run of the Nederland mill on Caribou ore.

There are in Denver two hundred and forty-five miles of streets, one hundred and twenty miles of alleys, and over five hundred miles of main and lateral irrigating ditches.

A hundred men are now steadily employed on the part of the Pelican mine not involved in litigation. The first-class ore yields 550 ounces of silver per ton, and the second-class from 150 to 180.

The Pueblo Hose Companies continue to practise. Occasionally, they get hold of an obstreperous nozzle, which squirts where it ought not to, and breaks a lot of panes of glass; but nothing discourages them.

The Golden *Globe* reports the discovery of a number of promising lodes in the foot-hills in the immediate neighborhood of that town. The discoveries have caused great excitement, and the hills are said to be "literally full of prospectors."

Dea Bue has patents for three thousand feet on the Leavitt lode at Central, and three thousand feet more of unpatented claims. He is developing the property extensively; is taking ore enough from it to keep a hundred stamps constantly pounding.

There is apparently no end to the vegetable productions of Colorado. The last thing out is an apple-pumpkin. When prepared in a suitable manner for pies, and considerable apple acid, it closely resembles apple pie. If the pumpkin is left out altogether the resemblance is still more striking. It is thought that this new substitute will, in a few years, do away with the use of apples altogether.

The Greeley *Tribune* says: The Indians are stealing horses down the Platte in great numbers, and one is almost sure to lose his team unless constant watch is kept. There will be trouble by and by, for a large number of Sioux are coming into the Republican Valley from the north, and they too will steal. The commander of this district had better be looking to the interests of the settlers in South Platte Valley.

The Denver *News* says:—The Georgetown people have established the nucleus of a colony on Ben River. The Shirts Colony now goes in between the above-named two settlements. These, with the occupation of Middle Park, form a complete chain of settlements all the way from Denver to Salt Lake, along the best belt of country that crosses the Rocky Mountain chain anywhere. It is fertile, healthful, with a delightful climate, abundantly supplied with timber and coal, and altogether the most inviting region now remaining unsettled.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. H. B. Gage, formerly pastor of the Colorado Springs Presbyterian Church, entered the ranks of the Benedicts on Thanksgiving Day. The Denver *News* gives the following account of the event:—Thanksgiving was celebrated in one house, at least, near this city, by the marriage of Rev. Henry B. Gage, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Central, and Miss S. Belle Corr. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. John L. Gage, assisted by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, of this city. The Presbytery of Colorado was represented by seven ministers. The bride—who has just entered the ministry by an ordination more ancient than that conferred by the laying on of hands—was warmly congratulated. The Americans at the altar were Rev. T. G. Lowrie, of Colorado Springs, Mr. Daniel Corr, and Miss Ella Wood and Miss Bertha George. The most excellent taste was displayed in everything connected with the affair. Mr. Gage is a young minister of marked ability in his profession.

The Hon. D. P. Bennett, ex-Postmaster of Denver, has been spending several days in Town during the week. Mr. Bennett owns a thousand-acre ranch on the Divide, which he is fencing in.

Mr. J. M. Ellison, the Station Agent at Colorado Springs, returned last Saturday from his Eastern trip, having been gone a little more than a fortnight. He thinks there's no place like home, when home happens to be in Colorado.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. Lee Humphrey is very ill.

L. H. Meyer, Esq., of New York, one of the Trustees of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, is paying a visit to Colorado Springs.

Mr. Wm. H. Bowman, one of our well-known stock-men, left yesterday to pay a visit to his old home in Ohio. Mr. Bowman is one of the old settlers of the County, and good fortune has attended him since he has been in Colorado; he will, therefore, take back a good report.

Miss Williams, of Waupun, Wisconsin, niece of the Rev. R. C. Bristol, is paying a visit to Colorado Springs.

Mr. E. F. Clapp, late of the firm of Guthrie & Clapp, has returned to Philadelphia.

Mr. W. Vaughan and Mr. J. G. Williams, Jr., from the State of New York, are visiting Colorado Springs, with a view to purchasing property and settling here.

We are glad to see Professor French sufficiently recovered from his sickness to be on the streets again.

The Denver *World* greets the rising sun no more. The *Tribune* has swallowed it whole, and now feels strong enough to get up in the morning, instead of sleeping till about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Ward is to be the editor of the morning *Tribune,* and Gen. Vaughn plays the part of no-sauer.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

EARNINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 30, 1874.

Main Line:

Passenger	$3,535.04
Freight	2,902.94
Total	$ 6,437.98

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO THE LADIES.

Mrs. J. M. Crabbe has opened a nice stock of goods, consisting of Brackets, Ornamental Wood-work, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, Toys, and Notions of all kinds, in Mrs. Guthrie's stand, on Tejon Street. Parties needing anything in her line will do well to give her a call, as her stock is entirely new and cheap.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Colorado Springs Fire Company No. 1, will be held, by permission, at Matt. France's Office, on Tuesday next, December 8, at 8, p.m., for the election of Officers for the ensuing year.

BY ORDER.

Dec. 5, 1874.

Regular Communications of EL PASO LODGE, F. & A. M., on the Second and Fourth Saturday Evening of each Month. R. FINLEY, Secretary.

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

Advertisements under these and similar headings, will be classified as below, and published at the following rates: 25 cents per line for the first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

LOST.—A Masonic Pin. A suitable reward will be given for its return. Apply to GAZETTE Office.

FOR SALE.—One of the best located Lots in Young's Addition for sale very cheap. Apply at the Job Department of OUT WEST Printing Office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.—A woman with a child wishes employment in some private family. Good reference given. Enquire immediately at El Paso Hotel.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—A new-built, four-roomed House. Corner Lot. Good Stable and Cellar. Apply to Box 24, P. O.

FOR RENT.—Commodious Offices in Union Block.—Enquire of C. H. WHITE.

TO LET.—Two Furnished Rooms to let. Call at first house south of Brick Church.

SPANISH MERINO BUCKS.—We will sell our Merino Bucks at $18 per head. These Bucks are from Daniel Kelly's Flock, Du Page County, Illinois, and are acclimated. BROWN & JONES, Fountain, Colorado.

FOR SALE.—One 80-acre tract just south of the Fountain, under ditch. One-half block just east of College Grounds. Two lots on Corona Street. On accommodating terms.
E. S. KIMBALL.

FOR SALE—SHEEP.—Ewes, Lambs, Stock and Mutton Wethers; also, a lot of Grade Merino and Cotswold Rams.
F. L. MARTIN, at Crockery Store.

FOR SALE.—Forty acres of Land, two miles south of Colorado Springs; will be sold at a bargain.
W. J. McGINNIS, La Font Building.

FOR SALE.—Several head of good Merino Bucks for sale, or will exchange for other property. W. J. McGINNIS.

SHEEP WANTED.—The undersigned has four excellent Ranches—one of 160 acres, good water, near timber, located near the head of Kiowa Creek; two located about 7 miles east of the Twelve-mile House on Cherry Creek, one 160 acres, the other 84; the other, 4½ miles south of the above last named—which he will sell or trade for improved or Mexican Ewes. J. PHILLIPS, Bijou Basin.—A few fine Cotswold Ewes and Bucks for sale at reasonable figures.

FOR SALE.—Proprietor selling out on account of other business—Furniture and Fixtures of EL PASO HOUSE, for sale on reasonable terms. House doing good business. Enquire on the premises, or by mail, to Lock Box 37, Colorado Springs.

Sale of Lumber and Logs.

ACTING under instructions conveyed to me through the U. S. District Land Office, at Pueblo, Colorado, on the 15th of October, A. D. 1874, I seized the following amount of Lumber and Logs at a mill owned or controlled by one J. D. teGemot, and situated at a place called Florissant, on the Fairplay road, about 25 miles west from the Junction House, in El Paso County, Colorado, to-wit:

51,874 Feet of Lumber, of different kinds, and 25,000 feet of Logs, lying in the vicinity, in the timber.

All of which I will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Junction House, on the Fairplay road, in El Paso County, Colorado, on Thursday, December 3, A. D. 1874, at 12, o'clock, m.
G. W. HEPBURN,
U. S. Special Dept.

Pueblo, Colorado, Nov. 3, 1874.

The above sale is postponed to Friday, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1874, by order of
G. W. HEPBURN, Special Ag't.

SPECIAL TOWN ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that, under and by virtue of the provisions of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for a Special Election," passed November 25th (twenty-fifth), A. D. 1874, by the Board of Trustees of the Town of Colorado Springs, a Special Election will be held at the La Font House, in the Town of Colorado Springs, on the 12th (twelfth) day of December, A. D. 1874, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a majority of the legally qualified voters are "for Prohibition" or "for License" in the sale and disposal of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors in the Town of Colorado Springs.
THOMAS H. BURNHAM,
SEAL. Town Clerk.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Business hereby known as the SMOKERS' DEPOT, etc., carried on by the Misses J. and R. GRANGER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and will in future be carried on by Miss J. GRANGER, who will pay all debts and to whom all outstanding accounts are to be paid. Miss R. GRANGER retires from the business the 25th day of November, 1874.
JANE GRANGER.
RACHEL GRANGER.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 25th, 1874.

Administratrix's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained Letters of Administration out of the Probate Court for El Paso County, and Territory of Colorado, on the estate of William VanEndert, deceased, late of said County, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are required to settle up, and those having claims against said estate are required to present them to the Probate Court on the 2d Monday of February, 1875, for allowance, that being a regular term of said Court.
M. A. VAN ENDERT,
Administratrix.

Nov. 16, 1874.

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE,

Situated eighteen miles south east of Colorado Springs, and twelve miles east of the Town of Fountain, containing 160 acres of land with the following improvements:

1 house, 3 rooms;
1 house, 1 room;
1 house, 1 room;
Log Stable for 4 horses;
Corral accommodation for 5,000 sheep;
Water-Tank 8 feet deep, 8x16;
Trough 250 feet long.

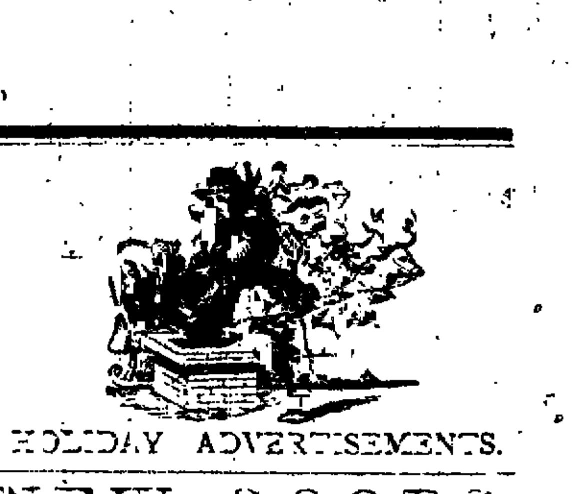
Terms, part cash and part on time, at low figures. For further information apply to
MATT. FRANCE & CO.,
Real Estate Agents, Colorado Springs.

MONEY ADVANCED.

LIBERAL advances made on Jewelry, Guns, Watches, Rifles, Revolvers, or any personal property than any other house in the Territory, and smallest interest charged. Also privacy in all transactions. Any kind of Goods or effects bought for Cash. Call and see C. STOCKBRIDGE, at his office, above Savage & Florence's Boot and Shoe Store.

Dittridge's Poetry.

Christmas!
Christmas!
Christmas!
at
E. D. Dittridge's!
Fine Books,
Fine Books,
Fine Books,
Fine Books,
Books for the Boys,
Books for the Girls,
Books for Everybody,
Toy Books,
Picture Books,
Writing Desks,
Writing Desks,
Portfolios, Portfolios,
Fine Pocket-books,
Pocket Knives,
Pocket Knives,
Work Boxes,
Work Boxes,
Fancy Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Of every description,
Toys, Toys, Toys,
Toys, Toys, Toys,
Toys, Toys, Toys,
Musical Instruments,
Of all kinds,
Guitars, Violins,
Organs, Pianos, Etc.
Come and see
E. D. DITTRIDGE,
Tejon Street, next door to Leonard's.



HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

I have just received a large invoice of handsome Prints, together with a Full Stock of the Celebrated Two-Button Seamless "Marie Antoinette" Kid Gloves (THE BEST KID GLOVE IMPORTED), with a full line of Fancy Cassimers and Jeans for Men's and Boys' wear, which I am selling at my usual Low Prices: my object being to keep a full store of New and Desirable Goods at such prices as will Defy Competition.

Ladies, if you want a nice Kid, give me a call.

Gents, if you desire a New Suit, Coat, Pants, or Vest, come and see my goods. I will try to suit you in Goods and Prices.

D. J. MARTIN.

A Handsome Present

To send to
Your Friends is a Dozen of
GURNSEY'S
[illegible] Mountain Views.
THEY WILL BE APPRECIATED.

CHRISTMAS.

A Nice Present

FOR

A FATHER TO MAKE TO HIS SON

IS A FINE

PAIR of FRENCH CALF BOOTS,

Made to Order at

W. H. STANDART'S.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CITY DRUG STORE.

Burnham & Donavan

HAVE THE FINEST

TOILET SETS

in the Territory.

ALSO A

SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
CIGARS,
BRUSHES, and COMBS.

CALL AND INSPECT.

Chickens,
Turkeys,
Quails,
GAME OF ALL KINDS,
CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Fruits, Nuts, Etc.,
AT THE
California Fruit Store,
N. PARISOTTI, Prop'r.

HOLIDAYS
ARE
COMING!
AND
J. W. Talcott & Co.
AT THE
EL PASO BAZAAR,
ARE PREPARED FOR THEM.

They have already received a large quantity of

BRACKETS,

PICTURE-FRAMES

A Large Line of Picture Mouldings,

AND FRENCH PICTURE GLASS.

PICTURE FRAMES OF ALL SIZES

MADE TO ORDER.

TOILET ARTICLES,

FINE TOILET SOAPS,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

FINE FRENCH AND AMERICAN STATIONERY,

TOYS of all descriptions,

And everything suitable for Holiday Presents.

PIANO TUNER.

Those desiring to have Pianos Tuned can have them done by leaving orders at Pease's Grain Store.

[illegible]

Formerly of Chickering's, Boston.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S CONSENT.

Since the marriage, we have been let into the secrets of the courtship a little. The young man was not over-sanguine when the young lady referred him to her pa, and he approached the awful presence feeling uncertain whether he would succeed or be tried by a court-martial. However, he managed to ask for what he wanted, and stood waiting for the verdict. The General heard him, and then turned upon him abruptly with the question, "What can you do?"

"Do? Why, I can build an engine, put it up, and run it!"

"Give me your hand. You are the boy for me. Now go and ask Min what she thinks about it."

That is the way the General got rid of that application. It is a most too late in the day to speculate as to what Min thought about it.--*Washington Correspondence.*

WHAT THEN.

When Philip de Neri, who, in the sixteenth century, renounced the hereditary honors of Florentine nobility for the service of the living God, was living in an Italian university, a young man ran to him with a face full of delight, and told him he had come to the law school of that place on account of its great fame, and that he intended to spare no pains or labor to get through his studies as soon as possible.

Philip waited for his conclusion with great patience, and then said:

"Well, and when you have got through your course of studies, what do you mean to do?"

"Then I shall take my doctor's degree," answered the young man.

"And then?" asked Philip again.

"And then," continued the youth, "I shall have a number of difficult questions to manage, shall catch people's notice by my eloquence, my zeal, my learning, my acuteness, and gain a great reputation."

"And then?" repeated the holy man.

"And then," replied the youth, "why, there can't be a question I shall be promoted to some high office or other. Besides, I shall make money and grow rich."

"And then?" repeated Philip.

"And then," pursued the young lawyer, "then I shall be comfortably and honorably situated in wealth and dignity."

"And then?" asked the holy man.

"And then," said the youth, "and then--and then--then I shall die."

Here Philip raised his voice, "And what then?"

Whereupon the young man made no answer, but cast down his head and went away. The last "And then" had, like lightning, pierced his soul, and he could not get rid of it. Soon after he forsook the law, and gave himself to the ministry of Christ, spending the remainder of his days in Godly words and works.

HERE AND THERE.

Congress convenes at 12 m. on Monday, the 7th of December.

The Mormon temple at Salt Lake, was begun twenty years ago, and the walls are now only fourteen feet above the ground.

The death, at Munich, is announced of a rival of the famous Cardinal Mezzofanti, the Abbe Sieder, who spoke, it was said nearly eighty languages.

Experiments recently made in England indicate that wagons are most easily drawn on all kinds of roads when the fore and hind wheels are of the same size, and when the pole lies lower than the axle.

Anna Dickinson is rapidly recovering her health. She will lecture only twenty times this season, however, as her physicians forbid an extended tour. Her first lecture was given at Boston on Tuesday evening to a large audience.

No Norwegian girl is allowed to have a beau until she can bake bread and knit stockings; and, as a consequence, every girl can bake and knit long before she can read or write, and she does not have to be coaxed into her industry either.

Germany, with the same population as the United States, has one college to every 39,000 of its inhabitants; while in this country we have only one college to every 136,000 inhabitants. The Germans are the best educated people in the world.

It is stated that painting the London pillar letter boxes red, has been such a success that it is rumored the policemen are to be arrayed in a similar color. Their faces will not be painted, but their blue coats will be changed to red ones, and thus the public will be able to recognize its guardians at a long distance.

The wife of the President, having on two recent visits to Chicago been importuned by the women suffragists for the weight of her influence, replied: "I am very domestic myself, and have no inclination to change my mode of living. I was a favored daughter and am an indulged wife. Mr. Grant says I have my rights and his too."

The Queen of Holland has an exquisite taste for literature, and writes with ability and judgment; the Empress of Austria is considered to be the most beautiful woman in Europe, and the Queen of Denmark is remarkable for the hospitable manner in which she receives her guests.

By the disobedience of a lad in 1809, a garden gate in Rhode Island, was left open, and a pig got in and destroyed a few plants; a quarrel between the owners of the pig and the garden grew out of it, which spread among their friends, defeated the Federal candidate for the legislature, and gave the State a Democratic Senator, by whose vote the war of 1812 with Great Britain, was declared.

"You will never lose anything by what you have done for me," remarked a grateful soldier, who was convalescing in a government hospital, to a comrade who had attended him through a dangerous fever. Last week, that comrade, Wm. R. Haight, a cabinet maker, residing in Mt. Pleasant, Pa., received official information that he was the sole heir of C. R. Sykes, who left him $50,000 in government bonds, as a testamentary remembrance of kindness to him whilst sick in a fever-hospital near Warrenton.

The Vendome Column has cost in its reconstruction exactly the sum allotted to the purpose --£10,000. 700 scraps of bronze had to be joined together. The bas-reliefs, each examined carefully, were fitted up again; sometimes a nose was added, sometimes an arm or a leg; at others an entire figure had to be re-cast, the whole with such success that not a trace remains of either breakage or repairs. The Column itself is constructed of hard St. Maximin stone, and there is a distance of several inches between it and the plates, which are fixed together by gudgeons, and fit in by following the spiral curve. Cannon metal has been used to replace the lost bronzes. The pedestal for the statue has now been added, and the statue itself is alone wanting to complete the restoration.

A wonderful piece of mechanism is described as having been recently exhibited in Holland, the work of an Amsterdam jeweler named Scheerer. It is called the "Great Mechanical City," and it is 20 feet long by 15 feet wide. There are houses, castles, churches, and stores in it. People walk and ride about. Horses and wagons and railway-cars pass through the streets. Boats pass up and down the river, while some are loading and others unloading at the docks. Mills are in motion. A fountain plays in the public square, and a band of music fills the air with melody. There are also forts, with soldiers parading about them, blacksmith shops with artisans at work in them, and pleasure gardens with people dancing in them.

BISMARCK'S COAT OF MAIL.

The history of Bismarck's coat of mail is given in an Austrian journal. It appears that in 1866 a young Hungarian baron visited Bismarck, and informed him that he had invented a bullet-proof shirt of mail. He added that he wore a shirt of the kind, and requested Bismarck to test it. The Chancellor is not a man to be trifled with, and, seeing he had not a fool before him, seized his revolver and fired five shots successively at his visitor. The latter remained unharmed and immovable, but the bullets struck him and fell to the ground. Thereupon he showed his invention. It was a shirt of many folds sewn together. The elasticity and denseness of the stuff gave it such a power of resistance. The Hungarian nobleman now advised the Chancellor to accept of it as his invention, and, when the latter inquired what was to be the price of it, he said, "Beat the Austrians." "We shall do that in all cases," replied Bismarck. Some days after this occurrence an attempt was made on Bismarck's life, five shots being fired at a distance of two or three paces only. The newspapers stated that the Chancellor appeared quiet, cool, and even smiled while being shot at. Not one of the bullets had hurt him.

HOW A LAD WHEELED HIMSELF INTO FORTUNE AND INFLUENCE.

At a meeting of the stockholders of a prominent railway corporation, recently held in Boston, there were present two gentlemen, both up in years, one, however, considerably the senior of the other. In talking of the old times gone by, the younger gentleman called the attention of his friends, and told a pleasant little story, which should be read with profit by every poor, industrious and striving lad. We use his own language:

"Nearly half a century ago, gentlemen, was put upon the world to make my living. I was stout, willing, and able, considering my tender years, and secured a place in a hardware store, to do all sorts of chores required. I was paid seventy-five dollars per year for my services. One day, after I had been at work three months or more, my friend here, Mr. B., who holds his age remarkably well, came into the store and bought a large bill of shovels and tongs, sad-irons and pans, buckets, scrapers, and scuttles; he was to be married next day, and was supplying his house in advance, as was the groom's custom in those days. The articles were packed on the barrow, and made a load sufficiently heavy for a young mule. But more willing than able, I started off, proud that I could move such a mass on the wheelbarrow. I got on remarkably well till I struck the mud road, now Seventh Avenue, leading to my friend B.'s house. There I tugged and tugged, and tugged and tugged, and could not budge the load up the hill, the wheel going its full half diameter in the mud every time I would try to propel it forward. Finally a good natured Irishman passing by with a dray took my barrow, self and all, on his vehicle, and, in consideration of my promise to pay him a visit, landed me at my destination.

"I counted the articles carefully as I delivered them, and, with my empty barrow, trudged my way back, whistling with glee over my triumph over difficulty. Some weeks after I paid the Irishman the 'bit,' and never got it back from my employers. Mr. B., I am sure, would have remunerated me, but he never before heard this story; so if he is inclined he can compromise the debt by sending me a bushel of his rare, ripe peaches next fall. But to the moral. A merchant that witnessed my struggles, and how zealously I labored to deliver that load of hardware; he even watched me to the house and saw me count each piece as I landed it in the doorway. He sent for me the next day, asked my name, told me he had a reward for my industry and cheerfulness under difficulty, in the shape of a five hundred dollar clerkship in his establishment. I accepted, and now, after nearly half a century has passed, I look back and say where I ed myself into a fortune, for that reward of perseverance was my grand stepping-stone to fortune."

The speaker was a very wealthy banker, a man of influence and position, and one universally respected for many good qualities of head and heart. Boys take a moral from this story, and be willing and industrious. You do not know how many eyes are upon you to discover whether you are sluggish and careless, or industrious and willing, or how many there are who, if you are moral and worthy, will give you a stepping stone to wealth and position.

NOT TO BE PUMPED.

The editor of the Danbury News, now in Edinburgh, tells the following Scotch joke:--

Near Knox's house is one of those massive box shaped pumps so common here. It is the author of an incident supposed to be characteristic of Scotch humor. There was a woman who was suspected of many thefts, but no responsibility could be fastened upon her. She had, however, who, from a brain defect, was called "Daft Jimmy." In despair of detecting the woman, the police seized on "Daft Jimmy;" and, after a night's confinement, proceeded to worm the secret out of him. But not a syllable would he give until there were brought to him the provost and magistrates. Those dignitaries, realizing the importance of the intelligence, lost no time in coming to Jimmy.

"Now," said the provost, with breathless interest.

"There will no harm come to me?" asked the traitor.

They solemnly assured him that not a hair of his head should be harmed. Still he hesitated. Probably because he was mad, and did not consider the figure of speech exactly applicable to the occasion.

Again they assured him that he should not suffer.

He looked anxiously over their faces for a moment, and, apparently assured of their sincerity, said:--

"Ye ken the wee kanent Knox's house?"

"Yes, Jimmy," they responded.

"The square wan?"

"Yes, Jimmy."

"Do ye ken the handle?"

"Yes, Jimmy," (with marked eagerness.)

"Cou'd ye lift it?"

"Yes, Jimmy," in quivering voices.

"Weel, go pump it, then, for ye'll no pump me." The audience dispersed.

In London, a gardener was charged with murdering a fellow servant by giving her poisonous mushrooms to eat. The grand jury refused to find an indictment, since there was no reason to suppose that the fungi were given with felonious intention. They were so much like mushrooms that an expert witness could hardly distinguish them. The fatal mistake of toadstools for mushrooms is so common in this country that the advice of the judge who presided in the trial of the case mentioned might well be taken here. He called attention to the necessity of giving wide publicity to the fact that mushrooms growing under trees are dangerous, and called attention to the characteristics by which edible and poisonous species of fungi may best be distinguished: The edible mushrooms grow solitary, in dry, airy places, and are generally white or brownish; they have a compact, brittle flesh; do not change color, when cut, by the action of the air; juice watery, and odor agreeable; taste, not bitter, acrid, salt, or astringent. The poisonous mushrooms, on the contrary, grow in clusters, in woods, and dark, damp places and are usually of a bright color; their flesh is tough, soft, and watery, and they acquire a brown, green, or blue tint when cut and exposed to the air; the juice is often milky, the odor commonly powerful and disagreeable, and the taste either acrid, astringent, acid, salt, or bitter.

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MAISON DORÉE,

is no longer in connection with the Manitou Mansions. NUMA VIDAL.

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THE undersigned, having purchased at a very low figure the property heretofore belonging to the estate of Gen. R. C. Sweet, deceased, are prepared to sell the same in lots to suit purchasers, at prices very much lower than those for which similar property is being sold in the Territory. The property consists of several hundred

Full-Blooded Fine Spanish Merino Bucks,

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